

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 8

THE MIDDLE ROUTE.

One prayed: "Give me neither poverty nor riches." It was the supplication of one who knew mankind and its vicissitudes and had learned the value of the golden mean.

Poverty where it is an inspiration is good; but poverty as a fate is an un-mixed evil. As a rule it brings degeneracy of character; and if it laps over into the next or the third generation it means either family extinction or existence by crime. No good family can be raised in the beggary of the slums. People may be in poor circumstances, as were the parents of Abraham Lincoln and those of thousands of good men and women, but they have food without begging it, enough to wear without stealing it, and a place to shelter them and a chance at good reading and at the school. But the poverty of destitution—there is no light to redeem its all-pervading gloom.

Observe the man of vast wealth. He has, perhaps, no real friends. He is the target of class hatreds, the scourged of the popular press, forever on the defensive against his own kind. As his wealth accumulates the strain on his vigilance grows. What hostile legislation may there be, and what investigations? What annoying decision of the courts? Will the elections go wrong? Is there an anarchist stinking by? Where can he find peace from a thousand importunities? He has no home life and he is conscious that his children are calculating their share of his testamentary wealth and that legal beasts of prey, hidden in the jungles of technicality, are waiting to break his will. There is no man harder worked than the multi-millionaire, and it is work that whitens and wrinkles the brow and thins the hair and makes enormous drafts on the vitality.

The happy man has an average competency. It will give him all the real comforts of life and not excite the predatory avarice of others. He can keep in a society where worth is not measured by dollars; can live well and dress well and have the unselfish love of his wife and family without the exactions of a smart set. His children can be reared wholesomely in a good neighborhood, taught in good schools and sent to a college where they will learn something besides new ways of expending money. When sickness comes, there is the wherewithal to employ doctors and nurses and to secure, if necessary, climatic benefits, all without the publicity which exposes every ailment of the plutocrats to public view. Again, the man of moderate means is out of the glare of jealous criticism, and if he likes public life he is welcomed to it. The blessed gift of sleep is his; he lives in the golden mean of life.

God has blessed the middle class. It is the best class, as well as the most numerous. It does the most good in the world. Some everyday philosopher has said that society is like a glass of ale—the dregs at the bottom, the froth at the top, the good part about the middle. It is a homely simile, but who of long experience in the world shall say that it is not true?

THE DOG QUESTION.

If there is aught that a man has a natural right to in this world it is sleep; and in most places, Honolulu included, that right is guaranteed by law. There is redress in the courts from the owner and abettor of a noisy dog that keeps people awake or from a man who, by any means, disturbs the sleep of his neighbors unnecessarily. Some noise-makers cannot be suppressed, such as vehicles, the machinery of public utilities, etc.; but dogs have no prescriptive rights to howl or bark which the law recognizes.

All laws, however, which seek to confer the greatest good on the greatest number, are oppressive in spots. The good dog sometimes suffers with the bad one; but that is a universal law of nature. It is better, we take it, for any good dog to suffer than for a human being to be deprived of the natural recuperation of sleep. Slumber is a man's birthright. It means life to him if he gets it, sickness and death if he does not. A dog cannot weigh against a man in those balances, even though he is pedigreed from a dog that eased the pains of Lazarus.

The procedure we suggest is, where a neighbor declines to shut up his noisy dog at night, to take the case to court; and for the authorities to be relentless in their pursuit of untamed dogs. But the scheme to leave poisoned meat about is wholly objectionable and we trust that there will never be a recourse to it so long as the law and the dog-catchers are in good working order.

THE BALANCE OF NATURE.

It is a very common belief among people who, like Mr. Leckenby, have studied the agriculture of this Territory, that what it needs most to encourage it are the natural enemies of pests. Hawaii has imported winged and creeping evils without their ordained enemies, and the result is precisely what might have been expected. The procedure may be illustrated, outside the agricultural sphere, by the growth of the mosquito scourge which, far beyond city limits, shows no signs of abatement. In the countries whence the mosquitoes came, their numbers are kept down by swallows and bats, by top-minnows and various mucilaginous plants. We have brought over the top-minnows and they have done good work in the pond districts, but they are of little value in rice fields. There we need swallows and bats and insect-eating flora. Acting all together, they would keep the mosquitoes within bounds.

Precisely the same thing would happen to the pests that afflict agriculture, once the balance of nature had been restored. The borers, that do so much harm, should have treatment by woodpeckers. Japanese beetles should be fought by night-flying birds and by toads. A thousand and one small creeping things deserve the close attention of robins. Rats that damage cane and various other growths would find, in the small horned owl a sleepless enemy. Some minute flying pests thrive because Hawaii has no dragon flies. All these balancers of nature could be had, with the aid of the Federal government, to the immense gain of the local food supply and of the farming industry.

THE PRIMARY RESULTS.

The defeat at the primaries of such men as A. F. Griffiths, Walter F. Dillingham, Ralph Lyons, F. J. Lowrey, Dr. C. B. Wood, C. G. Ballentyne, W. C. Parke, and E. C. Winston and the malevolent attempt in the Cathcart-Buffandeau precinct to knife Wm. T. Rawlins, speak for themselves of the kind of politics we are getting from the Republican machine.

In precincts where good men could be beaten they were set upon by a pack of political wolves; in precincts where the good men had a chance, the machine compromised on letting as many wolves in as possible for the sake of "party harmony."

All this was foreshadowed by the ring warnings to the conservative members of the party, who were compared with corner loafers and told that, while they might get some recognition, they must not expect to come in ahead of the "workers"—from Cunha Alley—as directors of Republican policies. They are merely expected to pay the bills.

However, another chance is coming. There is still a majority of reputable men in the County of Oahu, and it will not be so easy to rule them out at the polls. Their growing propensity to vote for the best men will show itself in proportion as "the workers" offer the worst men for their suffrages.

It looks as if it might be a good year for the split-ticket.

The late Frank P. Sargent was a good friend of this Territory and was wont to say that, when his day of retirement came, he would live in Honolulu. His aid was sought and freely given in adjusting Hawaii's labor problems. Mr. Sargent was a warm advocate of unionized labor and had a spirited verbal encounter on the subject with Representative Hepburn, whose staunch Americanism could not brook dictation in business or politics by oath-bound bodies of workmen. This oratorical passage-at-arms occurred at a planters' banquet at the Alexander Young Hotel, though very few particulars about it ever got into print.

Inouye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, is critically ill. He was the boyhood companion of the great Ito in a runaway trip to England, before Japan was opened to the world, and he aided Ito in bringing about the modern era of the island empire which the knowledge gained on that dash into civilization had inspired.

THE WAR BASE AND THE FUTURE.

Established as a war base with a garrison of several thousands of troops, the island of Oahu would naturally be governed in a different way than it is governed now. For example, the military would want to build roads and bridges so as to assure the rapid passage of artillery to threatened points; and it would assume the right to control sanitation, so as to secure the drainage of swamps, the extirpation of mosquitoes, the prevention of epidemics and the rigid exclusion of persons subject to a certain disease. It would prefer a constabulary of its own to a county police. Finally, the Federal power would make sure, by controlling the lands, of a regular supply of food products in the event of a blockade. An insular war base necessarily means the encouragement of all food producing industries—the raising of livestock, cereals and vegetables, the creation of a packing-house for working up surplus supplies of beef and pork, tanneries, a woolen mill, canneries for fish and fruit, etc. Not one of these enterprises could be left subject to a legislative excess of taxation, to the caprice of such elective officials as our system of indiscriminate franchise suggests, to the vicissitudes of semi-alien politics or to officials out of harmony with military rule. A war base must have its own way, acting either through its commandant or officials representing the power that resides in his hands. There would be no more room in it for politics than there is on a mainland military reservation.

So much for Oahu. The question arises whether the other islands of this group would be included in army jurisdiction. Assuredly they would if they had forts; but it was the opinion of Major Haan of the U. S. Engineers, in his address to the Chamber of Commerce, that the defenses of Hawaii would be confined to Oahu. In that event the other islands might keep their present forms of government, Oahu merely being eliminated. Or, on account of the growth of a semi-alien electorate, the whole government might pass into Federal hands.

It is, of course, all a matter of speculation in regard to detail; inferences drawn from the practice elsewhere; guesses at a new situation. But, as Major Haan told us, big things are impending. We are on the brink of a change that has to do with the politics of the Pacific and the world's balance of power; and we may as well begin to measure the future with something besides our own little yardstick.

A WAR BASE GARRISON.

In talking with the Advertiser a few days ago about Pearl Harbor prospects, an officer prominent in navy yard construction said: "I don't know how many men may be employed at the new naval station here after it is built. As the station will not be a shipbuilding yard, the number of men may be small as compared with the force at Mare Island. You must consider the Pearl Harbor station not as a navy yard, but as a war base. At times there may be no more than a hundred men at work, but there may be ten thousand men in the forts to defend the Pearl Harbor property."

This morning we print a cablegram in which the Washington belief is stated that President Roosevelt will ask Congress to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000 men as to provide a garrison of twenty thousand men for the Pearl Harbor defenses—this inclusive, naturally, of the Honolulu forts.

It is right to suppose that the Federal government, after making a minimum outlay here of \$10,000,000 for a war base, and while in process of making it, will safeguard that base with an adequate force. But no one here—at least no civilian—had dreamed of a garrison almost as large as the entire numerical strength of the United States army totalled in the year before the Spanish war. If it is really intended to establish such a garrison, then the local public has not begun to comprehend the magnitude of the defensive and offensive task to which the present administration is committed.

Can anyone deem it likely under such circumstances that there would be no radical change in the structure of our local government?

One of the advantages of rule by commission for Hawaii would be that more money could be had from Congress than would be possible to get otherwise unless the islands could count on a perpetual working partnership between a George B. McClellan, a friendly President and a Congress which that President could manage. With a delegate elected by some other party than the one in power, or without a great exigency to help appropriations, what could the Territory hope for from the Federal treasury? But a commission, acting as a part of the general government, would be treated in fiscal allotments almost like a Federal department. Washington, ruled by a commission, is not only the best administered city of the land, but the one where the most public improvements have been made in proportion to size and where the Federal treasury has paid 50 per cent. of the assessed taxation. Would not such a political system be liked in Hawaii by the taxpayers?

The Star thinks that there could be no more dreadful affront to Americanism than to give Hawaii the kind of government which was selected, after other experiments had been tried, for the capital city of the United States; and which Congress has chosen for the greatest of our insular dependencies. The kind of Americanism the Star believes in is that which rests now upon an aboriginal, non-English-speaking majority, something not to be found on the mainland, and which may be administered later on by island-grown people of a race, the naturalization of which is inhibited by United States law. There are many queer ideas floating about as to what Americanism means, but none of them are more grotesque than the Star's.

The Bryan peril in the East is having the natural effect of drawing Republicans together and putting them in fighting humor. With Hughes and Foraker on the platform for Taft, with Fairbanks looming up on the horizon and with Taft himself about to take the field as their leader, things promise to be lively in the mere October days. There is no certainty that President Roosevelt won't get into his Rough Rider clothes and charge the Democracy single-handed.

The auditor of the Press committee accounts seems to have accepted as vouchers \$5 to John and \$10 to Jim and \$4 to Mike. It's a handy way of disposing of the matter and much more conducive to peace of mind than to tell what John and Jim and Mike did with the money and what right they had to it in the first place.

One of the "exonerators" of the Press committee said he considered the charges against that body a reflection on the Fleet committee itself. Acting in a spirit of self-preservation he called for the whitewash. The coat was put on so thickly as to hide the itemized accounts from the most inquisitive eye.

The sailors of the fleet are a well-appearing body of men, resembling those of the Armada. Observing them one can only wonder where the sailors of the Milwaukee came from? These latter, who were lately in Honolulu, had few points in common with the bluejackets of either fleet.

Five thousand two hundred copies of the Sunday Advertiser were distributed yesterday. This is the largest circulation, excepting that of special issues like the Jubilee Advertiser, to which any Honolulu journal ever laid claim. About one thousand copies went to sailors.

When Russia's Holy Synod can make it unlawful to celebrate any man's birthday, it is time for the Duma to take a fall out of the Synod. A reform parliament and a church establishment such as Russia is cursed with ought not to live on terms of peace.

The Friend takes the view of Cathcart that the Advertiser does and will undoubtedly do its part, in case he is nominated for a second term, to defeat him.

There ought to be enough power in the new reservoir to permit a very great extension of the public lighting service.

Ruef's attempt at vindication appears to call for as much grand jury work as his original offence.

The Star has discovered a General Corliss who was retired with the rank of lieutenant general in 1901.

Why not publish those press accounts and let the public see the items?

The crow is never the whiter for being washed.

The Lady Maud must have stopped to fish.

THE SAILORS HAVE BUSY DAY

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

It was sailor, sailor everywhere yesterday. Sailors seemed to drop from the clouds, but when they landed on terra firma, they showed themselves to be true sons of the soil and let the town know that they were out for a holiday.

If one didn't know the method of allotment of shore leave aboard a warship, it might be supposed that the crew of the whole Pacific fleet was ashore. The boys made noise, spent their money in the proverbial sailor-man's way, saw everything there was to be seen, ate everything good in sight and washed it down with other things just as good and sparkling, rode everything from a bicycle and wheelbarrow to the finest auto in town, and surfboard at the beach. In brief, it was bluejackets' day ashore and Mr. Civilian had to take a back seat, when there was a back seat available in the crush.

The crowds of bluejackets began coming ashore by noon. They made a grand rush for the lively stables where the liverymen, keen for business and knowing the sailor's failing, had corralled in the rear of their stables filled with horses from the country. Some were white and some were brown, and some were kaleidoscopic in color, and some were good, and many were bad and indifferent, but each one was a horse and that was enough for the bluejacket. First come, first served, and the best ones began going out of the stables, but the others didn't wait. During the afternoon every lively stable riding horse was loaned out. Every bluejacket imagines he is a first-class rider, and if he isn't he makes a stab at it that ought to win him a medal. First he takes the flapping trousers' ends and puts an elastic band around them, or pulls them up under his Boston garters. Then he mounts. Let us draw the veil over that maneuver. He feels safe when he reaches the deck of the horse. When the horse reaches the street it is often to make a spurt and then the passersby smile. It is a funny stunt, a sailor on horseback and the horse mad about it. Generally the riders form a company and go dashing about at breakneck speed.

Then there are the chums who split the cost of a horse and buggy. The best in the stable is what they want. The senior chum gets the steering gear and the other lolls back in the seat like any old millionaire, puts his feet on the dashboard and looks out on the world with disdain. Both puff big fat cigars, but the best, mind you, and their pockets are filled with other good Havanas.

Then there is the auto crowd, hilarious and showing off. This is the crowd that stops often at rest and refreshment places. If they don't have a merry time it is no fault of themselves or the chauffeur.

And haven't the restaurants been coining money? Well, yes. At meal time some of the restaurants are so full of bluejackets surrounding teabone and tenderloin steaks that regular patrons go hungry until they locate another meal factory.

The fruit stores did a rushing business Sunday and pineapples and coconuts went like hot cakes. The sailor-man has taken a great fancy to the Wahiawa pines and is gorging himself on the luscious fruit. He won't find anything like the Wahiawa pine on the Coast.

Saturday night many went to sleep wherever the fancy overtook them. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock nearly fifty men were sleeping the sleep of the just in the Bishop park opposite the Young Hotel. The lodging houses have been packed, but dozens sleep out of doors.

At Waikiki beach yesterday a great crowd of bluejackets was conspicuous. At the Moana Hotel the Hawaiian band gave a special concert in the pretty hau tree arbor close to the beach. It was a departure from the usual Sunday concert and was largely attended, many officers of the fleet being present. The grounds were well supplied with benches, settees and chairs. The concert was enjoyable, and the hope was expressed that more concerts would be given there. The bathing was patronized to the limit of the bathrooms, both at the Moana and Seaside. At the latter place the sailors swarmed over the lawns and owned the premises.

The Waikiki Inn was another popular resort for bluejackets and horses, buggies and wagonettes were plentiful around the place.

The fleet patrol was out in force yesterday and preserved order all over town. The officers in charge of this important detail of sailor police have done their duty exceptionally well. The patrolmen are distinguished from their fellow bluejackets by their web cartridge belts, leggings and long billies.

There have been paydays aboard some of the vessels of the fleet, and the results were apparent in town yesterday by the liberal expenditures of the men. They are postal card fiends and thousands of pictured cardboards are being sent to the mainland.

Spoons for Souvenirs.

Those who remember the fine silver service and accessories aboard the flagship Connecticut of the Atlantic fleet will be pained to hear that, after the reception at Melbourne, it was discovered that numbers of the spoons and forks inscribed with the name of the flagship were missing. They were probably taken as mementos, but the officers, accustomed to such things, so a Melbourne dispatch says, charitably suggested that they were eaten with the ices and cakes.

THE LINEUP OF THE MARKSMEN

(From Monday's Advertiser.)
Adjutant-General Jones, National Guard of Hawaii, yesterday received copy of the official roster of the team taking part in the Camp Perry competition shoot on the first day, giving their competitive places after the 200 yard slow and rapid fire, as follows:

Teams.	Score.
1 U. S. Navy.....	943
2 Pennsylvania.....	927
3 Massachusetts.....	921
4 U. S. Infantry.....	920
5 U. S. Cavalry.....	906
6 Maine.....	905
7 Oregon.....	903
8 District of Columbia.....	898
9 Minnesota.....	893
10 Ohio.....	891
11 Wisconsin.....	891
12 California.....	890
13 New Hampshire.....	887
14 U. S. Marine Corps.....	884
15 U. S. Naval Academy.....	880
16 Iowa.....	875
17 Oklahoma.....	875
18 Hawaii.....	868
19 Georgia.....	867
20 Washington.....	865
21 Michigan.....	862
22 Connecticut.....	859
23 New York.....	855
24 New Jersey.....	854
25 Illinois.....	854
26 Indiana.....	854
27 Rhode Island.....	854
28 Tennessee.....	854
29 Kansas.....	854
30 West Virginia.....	854
31 Arizona.....	854
32 Maryland.....	854
33 Texas.....	854
34 Colorado.....	854
35 Wyoming.....	854
36 Missouri.....	854
37 Kentucky.....	854
38 Arkansas.....	854
39 Delaware.....	854
40 North Dakota.....	854
41 Nebraska.....	854
42 Alabama.....	854
43 New Mexico.....	854
44 Vermont.....	854
45 Utah.....	854
46 Virginia.....	854
47 South Carolina.....	854
48 Mississippi.....	854
49 Louisiana.....	854
50 North Carolina.....	854

NATIVES URGED TO VOTE SOLIDLY

(Continued from Page One.)

ment by commission had been proposed, he said. Also he said it had been proposed that when there should be a garrison here of twenty thousand soldiers the Organic Act should be so changed as to give them a vote. In either case, he said, representative government, which the Hawaiian people had had for sixty-seven years, would come to an end.

Senator Kalaupokalani, who presided introduced the Labor party in the person of W. C. Achi, as the man who had drafted the Municipal Act.

Achi began with a sort of an apostrophe to the great statesmen of England and America, who, he said, had devoted their lives and their talents to the good of the people. Then by subtle insinuation he intimated that that was what he was doing, thereby, by logical inference, at once putting himself in the statesman class.

Samuel Gompers, he said, the head of the American Federation of Labor, was able to go to each of the parties and demand for labor what the laboring men wanted. "If the laborers of Hawaii will stand together, they can get anything they ask for from any party."

"When you Hawaiians and laborers come to your senses," he said, "and vote for the Home Rule and the Achi party candidates for the Legislature, you will control the government, and there will be plenty of money in the counties for the laborers."

Achi inveighed strongly against the effort made by Delegate Kubio, in the interest of the planters, as he claimed, to secure an amendment to the immigration law permitting the planters to assist European immigration to the Islands. Achi said that in 1882 John M. Kapena and John L. Kaulukou were sent as commissioners to Japan and negotiated the arrangements for laborers to come here from there. At the time they thought it a good thing for the country. But the Japanese have come in such numbers that the Hawaiians and the whites who were here are suffering. If the plantations are allowed to assist European immigration it may result in the same way. Therefore, the representative of the Hawaiian people in Congress ought to fight against any amendment to the immigration law which would permit assisted European immigration, and Kuba who is working for such an amendment, does not represent the Hawaiian people.

J. M. Poepeo was the last speaker. He said the same old thing.

Hilsonian Off Today.

The Matson liner Hilsonian leaves at 10 o'clock this morning for San Francisco with a large passenger list and a cargo including 8000 cases of canned pineapples, 1500 tons of sugar, 2500 bunches of bananas, and 70 barrels of honey. Captain Johnson is due on the steamer Mauna Kea from the volcano this morning, along with the rest of the herd of Elks from the excursion to the volcano.